





# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE,  
A. M. GORMAN, Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,  
on Fayetteville street, second door  
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

## The Habeas Corpus—A Very Great Error.

Gov. Brown, in his late message, says:—  
"I am not aware of an instance in which the  
"British King has . . . suspended  
"or attempted to suspend the privilege of the  
"writ of habeas corpus, since the Bill of  
"Rights and act of settlement passed in 1689."  
To attempt this in 1864, would cost the pre-  
"sent reigning Queen no less price than her  
"crown."

This is a most unpardonable ignorance of  
history in the Governor of a Confederate  
State, and shows how little attention Gov.  
Brown paid to this important subject before  
he undertook his crusade of agitation.

We understand that others have caught up  
this refrain of Gov. Brown, and that Mr.  
Holden, in the Standard, has stated freely  
much the same thing.

The Columbus Enquirer refers to "one of  
its exchanges" as having said that it was  
"suspended as to Ireland in 1848." We pre-  
sume that this reference is to ourselves, as  
we published some time since a statement to  
that effect.

For the benefit of Gov. Brown, and others  
like him, who are wont to harp upon the  
sacredness of the habeas corpus in England,  
and to commit like egregious mistakes and  
foolies in matters of plain history, we propose  
to furnish a resume, to-day, of English leg-  
islation on this subject, to some extent:

In 1794, on the 12th of May, the king not-  
ified Parliament of "certain seditious prac-  
tices," and asked a suspension of the habeas  
corpus throughout the realm. The question  
was thoroughly debated. Mr. Pitt, and Mr.  
Burke, and the leading men of England, with  
few exceptions, supporting the bill, which  
was presented by Pitt. The bill passed by  
very large majorities, and was for some time  
continued. In that debate it transpired that  
the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus  
had been nine times suspended—among other  
times in 1716, '22, '46, and '77.

It was again suspended in Ireland in 1800,  
and again in 1802.

In 1803, on which occasion Sheridan and  
Fox, who had both opposed it in 1794, sup-  
ported the bill. In 1804, 1805, from 1807  
to 1810, again in 1814, and again in 1822,  
until 1824. In 1817, it was suspended in  
England proper. In 1848, in the reign of Queen  
Victoria, the 12th year of her reign, Lord  
John Russell, then her Prime Minister, in-  
troduced a bill for the suspension of this priv-  
ilege, as to Ireland, into the House of Com-  
mons, on the 22d of July, and it was debated  
until the 24th, on which day it passed the  
House of Commons—only eight members vot-  
ing in the negative.

On the same day it was sent to the House  
of Lords, and on that day passed that House  
unanimously. And on the 26th of July, it  
received the royal assent of Queen Victoria,  
who not only did not lose her crown, but was  
enabled thereby to arrest a very dangerous  
conspiracy then fermenting in Ireland; and  
by the seizure of Messrs. Meagher and others,  
to prevent bloodshed and civil war.

At one time or another the very best men  
of England, her chief statesmen—Lords  
and Commons—in later years, such as Lord  
Campbell, Ellenborough, Brougham, Land-  
down, Earl Grey, Lord Derby—and in the  
Commons, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Pal-  
merston, D'Israeli, and many others whom we  
might enumerate, of all political parties, of  
liberal views and sound statesmanship, have  
voted for the suspension of this privilege, as  
a wise, sound, necessary policy of govern-  
ment; and on occasions not comparing in  
magnitude and importance with that now exist-  
ing in the Confederate States.

In the present instance, we avow as our  
belief that, so far as North Carolina was  
concerned, this suspension was necessary, and  
has been productive of great good. It has  
hindered a most dangerous and seditious  
agitation; and to none has it been more mer-  
ciful or beneficial than to the agitators, who  
were fast verging towards an abyss from  
which there would have been no reclamation.  
We say this in no spirit of denunciation, for  
we are heartily glad that a barrier has been  
interposed to prevent a state of things that  
humanity would have shuddered at. If any  
one doubts this, let him read the articles of  
the Standard and Progress, to which we have  
heretofore alluded and from which we have  
quoted—and along with them the proceedings  
of meetings in this State, which had just  
commenced.

Now, that agitation is settled; its leaders  
have been saved from an immense peril, the  
State and Confederacy have been saved from  
great danger, and not a citizen has been im-  
properly hindered in his business, or hurt in  
his property or person.

We commend to Gov. Brown to study the  
Parliamentary History of England from which  
we derived our information. There are many  
things in this world that are not dreamed of  
in his philosophy.

We are authorized to announce the appoint-  
ment of Hon. THOMAS BRAGG, as Commissioner  
of the Confederate States, for the State of North  
Carolina.

"But this is not the whole of the burthen that  
devolves upon Mr. Davis. This task he is called  
upon to perform, while at the same time he is  
accountable to a representative Assembly, to a  
Senate, and to a Cabinet. But even that is not  
the limit of his trials. He has to face these diffi-  
culties, to aim at these results, with a free press  
to criticize, to control, to reprimand him; some-  
times to be stoned by success, sometimes to be  
depressed unduly by reverses, and sometimes to  
reveal to distant armies much which in his opinion  
it would be more judicious to conceal from them.  
The liberty of that press he has not once attempted  
to control or wish to over-ride. And yet to meet  
this threefold trial might well exhaust the wisdom  
of a ruler, the resources of a general, and the  
temper of an angel. Come what may, gentlemen,  
you cannot be deprived of the reflection that, in  
your day, according to your power, although di-  
vided from him by the ocean, you have done  
something to uphold one of the bravest and the  
noblest minds which Providence has formed, in  
one of the loftiest and hardest enterprises with  
which the fortunes of the world have ever been  
identified."

The foregoing valuable tribute to President  
Davis, was paid by Lord Campbell before a  
large assembly of the manufacturing population  
at Manchester, England. It is a lofty  
eulogy from one of the first men of Great  
Britain, now one of the prime leaders in the  
House of Lords. Lord Campbell was the Lord  
Chief Justice of the Realm, and is distin-  
guished as well for his scholarship as for his  
legal attainments. He seems to have studied  
more thoroughly than most English statesmen  
the affairs of the Confederacy, and compre-  
hends the difficulties of our situation, as well  
in their origin as in their development, and  
the rupture of the Union. He applies the  
touchstone to the Yankee affectation for the  
negro, and combats the national prejudice of  
his countrymen on the question of slavery,  
with skill and candor; and he closes an able  
and earnest appeal for sympathy in our be-  
half by this just and deserved commendation  
of the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy.

Lord Campbell understands the surround-  
ings of President Davis; sees well the emar-  
assments and troubles of his responsible  
station; and out of the depth and magnitude  
of a noble sympathy, calls upon his country-  
men to do honor to themselves by upholding  
the "brave and able mind of our President  
in the lofty and hard enterprise" which now  
engages his labors.

Besides being a valuable tribute to President  
Davis, this emanation from Lord Campbell  
carries a word of counsel and instruction to  
the press and to the people of this country.  
Let us not be behind this distinguished exam-  
ple. If every loyal mind will recognize the  
difficulties of the government, make allow-  
ances for honest differences of opinion, acquit  
errors of judgment, and faithfully uphold the  
endeavors made for the great end, there can  
be no doubt of a glorious result. Everything  
happening success.

## Mr. Holden's Opinion of a "Holdenite."

In 1859, Mr. J. M. Leach, now candidate for  
Congress, was running for the United States  
Congress in the 6th District, against A. M.  
Scales, now Gen. Scales. In that canvass Mr.  
Holden said:

"Mr. Scales is maintaining himself with  
"marked ability before the people, and his  
"speeches are producing a fine impression. He  
"is said to be an overmatch for Gen. Leach in  
"every respect, except unscrupulousness and  
"demagoguism. The General, it is said, does  
"excel in these two respects. He is winning  
"his laurels fairly, and is entitled to wear them  
"as a demagogue of the first water. But he  
"has gone before the wrong people with his  
"trickery and misrepresentations."—Raleigh  
Standard, June 1st, 1859.

Again: A correspondent from Jonesville,  
wrote to Mr. Holden that Mr. Leach was using  
an electioneering pamphlet, as the report of the  
Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Holden said:

"We agree with our correspondent, that a  
"candidate who would thus impose on honest  
"and confiding people, is not worthy of a seat  
"in Congress."—Raleigh Standard, June 22nd,  
1859.

Once more: "Who are they asked to ex-  
"change Mr. Scales for? For Gen. Leach—a  
"political thicketeer, a demagogue, a Know-  
"nothing, a man who was absent from his post  
"four hundred and fifty times when the years  
"and days were called; and who, if elected to  
"Congress, would be much more apt to affiliate  
"with the black Republicans than with men of  
"his own section."

This will do for the present—a dark enough  
picture, any one would suppose. Demagogue,  
trickster, misrepresenter, deceiver, dodger,  
imposter, know-nothing, and black Republican!  
This is the portrait of Mr. J. M. Leach, late  
Lt. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, drawn by that  
master artist, Mr. Holden, in "first water  
colors;" and to this Mr. Leach has added two  
"new wrinkles"—the disavowal of his country,  
and a Mr. "Holdenite." The sketch is com-  
plete.

See Major Peirce's advertisement for horses  
and mules. The government needs these  
animals, and prefers purchasing them. It  
must have them; and if persons will not sell,  
the Quartermaster will be compelled, most  
reluctantly to impress them. A word to the  
wise is sufficient.

## Thirty-Eighth Regiment, N. C. Militia.

For public information, we give the fol-  
lowing notice. By order of Col. Ivey, com-  
panies are expected to report themselves at the  
Court House, in this city, in the following order,  
as heretofore notified by Adjutant John G.  
Williams:

On Friday, April 1st—Company A, Capt.  
Wm. H. Dodd; Co. B, Lieut. D. C. Murry;  
Co. D, Capt. J. C. S. Lumsden; Co. E, Capt.  
Wm. T. Womble.

On Saturday, April 2d—Company C, Capt.  
S. Walter Scott; Co. I, Capt. John M. Brew-  
er; Co. F, Lieut. J. W. Traywick.

On Monday, April 4th—Company K, Capt.  
A. R. Horton; Co. L, Capt. R. S. Perry; Co.  
M, Capt. J. Robt. Jeffreys.

On Tuesday, April 5th—Company G, Capt.  
Joseph Blake; Co. H, Capt. W. D. Crowder;  
Co. N, Capt. Rand.

## Another Envious Compliment to Gov. Vance.—The Yankee, Joy, Definitively Against Him.

We append the following article from a late  
number of the Newbern Times, which a friend  
has kindly placed in our hands. The harsh  
investive against Gov. Vance to be found there-  
in, is a testimonial to the Governor's patriotism.  
Let the people of North Carolina read carefully  
how that, this contemptible Yankee, now in-  
stated with his fellows in the homes of our  
people, emits his venom upon the Governor of  
the State; and with another breath blows honied  
praises on Mr. Holden.

Will loyal men in North Carolina be content  
to stand aside by side with Joy, the Yankee, in  
this crusade against Gov. Vance? Will any  
other press in North Carolina come out as dis-  
tinctly for Mr. Holden, as Joy, the Yankee,  
does? We shall see.

By the way, this associate of Foster, Burnside,  
and the other plunderers, has more words about  
"John," but to the credit of the Progress be it  
said, there is no article in the present number  
quoted with approbation by the Yankee. In-  
deed, the Progress may still be considered as in  
the "land where hope centers"—for Joy, the  
Yankee, calls "John" a "rascal," and although  
it is done in rather an affectionate way, still we  
do not yet despair. A few days will solve or  
dissolve the association:

"DESPERATION OF THE REBEL GOVERNOR OF  
NORTH CAROLINA.—We have not been among  
those who had any confidence or based any re-  
liance in the alleged Union proclivities of the  
present rebel Governor, Vance, of North Caro-  
lina. There are many good men, however, who  
have heretofore been led to believe that this  
political trickster would yet prove instrumental  
in bringing this State back into the Union. All  
these anticipations with regard to this indi-  
vidual have been recently dashed to the ground.  
He has completely thrown off the mask and is  
now engaged in making stump speeches, at  
different points in the interior of the State, full  
of venom against the National Union, and teem-  
ing with vindictive bitterness against the people  
of the North."

He talks in real Jeff Davis style about "sub-  
jugation," employs all the arts and misrep-  
resentations of the meanest demagogue to rouse  
the lowest passions of his hearers. He admits  
that he was originally opposed to secession, and  
considered it totally unnecessary and even a  
crime to desert the national government, but  
having taken the fatal leap, he now argues in  
favor of plunging still deeper in the whirlpool  
of ruin and disaster, and dragging his friends  
and neighbors down with him.

The dishonest and desperate expedients he  
resorts to in order to persuade North Carolin-  
ians to follow the Davis banner, he has so re-  
cklessly thrown to the breeze, are contemptible  
and disgraceful in the extreme. It would really  
seem that the Rebel Governor has either been  
frightened into his present desperate position,  
or that he has suffered himself to be allured  
into the fall embraces of treason by some  
promise of future political promotion.

At any rate he has now made his election so  
that no one can misapprehend him in the future.  
Let North Carolinians be prepared to meet the  
efforts of this corrupt demagogue, just as they  
would oppose the designs of any other black  
hearted traitor."

## The Battle of Stoneside Mountain.

"Observer," the army correspondent of the  
the Richmond Dispatch, from Gen. J. H. S-  
ton's army, under date of March 21st, pays  
the following tribute to the gallantry of the  
North Carolinians and Virginians in that  
battle, which was well contested on both  
sides, as his account will show:

"The advance of Thomas, upon this point,  
under the erroneous impression that General  
Johnston's force had been greatly depleted to  
reinforce Polk, afforded an opportunity for the  
display of heroic resistance to his impetu-  
ous onsets, and for the infliction of severe  
punishment upon the enemy which so uni-  
formly characterizes the conduct of our troops  
upon similar occasions. But for the deter-  
mined valor and tremendous effort which our  
troops opposed to the advance of Thomas on  
the 25th of February, what was intended as  
an easy march to Atlanta would have result-  
ed in a general engagement, which was not  
as desirable then as it would have been a few  
days afterwards, or would be now, against a  
similar force."

"It is not my purpose to give a general ac-  
count of what was really a battle, though only  
looked upon from the indifference with which  
its proportions have been treated by the press,  
as a small skirmish. Certain it is that for  
over a day Thomas, with all of his force, at-  
tempted to penetrate our lines, and was com-  
pelled suddenly to fall back upon his base at  
Chickamauga. My desire is to chronicle the  
enduring heroism displayed by the Virginians  
and North Carolinians who, far away from  
home, are but little noticed by the press in  
the immediate vicinity. A brigade of these  
troops, under the command of Brig. Gen. A.  
W. Reynolds, or 'Old Gaudy,' as he is more  
familiarly known, being stationed to contest  
the enemy's approach on the Cleveland road,  
were, on the evening of the 24th, ordered to  
report to Gen. Clayton and prolong the right  
of his line. Reynolds soon put his troops in  
position, occupying a ridge and covering a  
gap by which the enemy might turn the point."

"Having deployed his skirmishers, he and his  
gallant troops rested, preparatory to what was  
supposed would be the dread conflict of the  
morning. In the morning it was discovered  
that the enemy had withdrawn his lines. Rey-  
nolds, moving forward in person to reconnoitre,  
discovered his line of battle one mile in his  
front. Rapidly moving forward his skir-  
mishers to accurately develop his position they  
became soon engaged, and there ensued one of  
the hottest skirmishes of the war. The Yan-  
kee skirmishers, far exceeding ours, were held  
in check by the firm stand of Reynolds's  
sharpshooters. The main force now support-  
ing them commenced to press back the Con-  
federates, slowly, but surely. But again we  
heard the guns of Hotchkiss, near the centre  
of Reynolds's brigade, and supported by it,  
and the Yankees hastily retire. Reinforced  
with more infantry and cannon of longer and  
more effective range than those of Hotchkiss's,  
they compel him to retire his pieces, and move  
excitedly and desperately to effect the dem-  
olition as they supposed of the Virginians and  
North Carolinians. The quick eye of Rey-  
nolds detected that it would be impossible to  
withstand the onset of their overwhelming  
numbers. Calling for reinforcements, Clayton  
quickly sent him three Alabama regiments,  
which he speedily disposed on the left of his  
line. On came the enemy, in a determined  
and confident charge, pouring in as they came  
a tremendous fire."

"But the line of these gallant Virginians,  
North Carolinians and Alabamians, present  
an unbroken front, and receiving the fire, they  
return it with continuous and repeated vol-  
leys, which drive him back chagrined and

discomfited. Reynolds quickly advances his  
skirmishers, who, firing upon the routed foe,  
cause him to regain his speedy exuberance  
to get away. Now they resort again to arti-  
llery, and at long range keep up a terrific shelling  
of the lines. Again, their infantry comes  
largely reinforced, and again he drives them  
back steadily inch by inch, until, reaching an  
open field, they could stand it no longer, and  
ran every way in the most dire disorder. At  
ten in the night they sneak off altogether, and  
at day in the morning nothing is seen of them.  
The conduct of these gallant troops and their  
heroic and skillful brigadier is on the tongues  
of all here; and the army is as resolute with  
his praise as were the mountains of his mother  
Virginia after the battle of Gaudy Bridge."

## ARMY NEWS.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—A gentle-  
man arrived at Mobile from Mandeville, bring-  
ing some cheering news of army affairs in  
Louisiana. The Tribune learns from him  
that all the Yankee troops had left Madison-  
ville and gone back to New Orleans, drawn  
thither, it is supposed, by necessities on this  
side of the lake.

A battle had taken place at Franklin, St.  
Mary's Parish, in which the enemy were badly  
whipped. Our forces were led by General  
Dick-Taylor; those of the enemy by General  
Franklin. What the extent of the loss was  
is not known, but it is reported that hundreds  
—one report says thousands—of the enemy's  
wounded were arriving at New Orleans.

The gentleman who brought this news read  
the Picayune, of the 11th instant, in which  
the loss of a battle at Franklin was acknowl-  
edged, although no details of it were given.

Our readers recall that we had rumors a  
few days ago of a battle in the Teche county,  
in which it was reported that Gen. Taylor  
had beaten the enemy very severely. This may  
be a confirmation of that rumor.

Passengers by the Mississippi train last  
evening, report that Gen. P. K. has received  
despatches from the Trans-Mississippi de-  
partment, stating that Gen. Dick Taylor had  
met the enemy in the Red River country, and  
achieved a decided victory; capturing one  
thousand prisoners. This report may be  
taken as reliable.

ST. MARKS—28TH DAY.—The enemy  
have remained very quiet since our last re-  
port, firing only two shots at Fort Sumter,  
both of which struck. The working parties  
of the Yankees are still busy repairing dam-  
ages and building additional protections to  
their batteries. The fleet, in numbers and  
position, remain about the same.—Charleston  
Mercury, 28th.

FROM FLORIDA.—On Sunday night a num-  
ber of men—supposed to be Yankees or de-  
serters—advanced on the treacherous work at Cedar  
Keys, where our pickets were stationed.

After exchanging a few shots, our pickets fell  
back and reported, and the enemy re-treated.

The commanding General has issued an  
order for one negro of every four in East Flor-  
ida, to work on the fortifications.

The rumor that a number of people of East  
Florida took the oath of allegiance when the  
enemy occupied it is false. They are as true  
to our cause as any people of the Confederacy.

Some of the dead and wounded negroes at  
Osteen had marked on their haversacks "To  
Tallahassee or hell!" Like many of their  
countrymen with Sherman, in Mississippi, many  
of them landed at the latter place.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—An arrival at  
Mobile, on the 23d, reports that all the Yan-  
kees at Madisonville had left and gone back  
to New Orleans.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 11th  
instant, is reported to have given an account  
of a battle in St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, in  
which the Yankees, under Franklin, were  
whipped by Gen. Dick Taylor. Their wound-  
ed were arriving at New Orleans. No details  
were given. This may be but another phase  
of the battle on the Teche, already reported,  
but so far without confirmation.

FROM THE LOWER JAMES.—A well authen-  
ticated report from the Lower James River,  
states that three or four Yankee gunboats  
came up to the vicinity of Fort Powhatan,  
last evening, and shelled the wharf. Two  
barges filled with men then started ashore,  
and were driven back by a portion of the Sig-  
nal Corps on duty there, and a considerable  
number of the enemy killed.

Fort Powhatan is on the South-side of the  
James, below City Point.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The enemy were  
again busy Thursday, repairing damages to  
their batteries at Cummings' Point, and also  
at work upon the "Swamp Angel." A few  
shots were exchanged between the Morris  
Island and James Island batteries. The fleet  
remained quiet throughout the day.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—A scouting party  
of Yankees visited Falmouth, nearly opposite  
Fredericksburg, Monday night, and captured  
two or three of our men, who happened to be  
there at the time.

CONFIDENCE IN OUR EARLY SUCCESS.—AR-  
RANGEMENTS FOR A NEW PAPER IN MEM-  
PHIS.—An instance of unusually strong and  
firm faith in the early establishment of our  
independence, has just been communicated to  
us through a reliable channel, which from its  
remarkable character, we are induced to make  
public.

Capt. Sam. Bard, ex-editor of the Memphis  
Arctiche, and well known to the country as  
an ardent, editor, and as one eminent for his po-  
litical abilities and animated patriotism, has  
been in our midst, competing in the main, his  
arrangements for the publication of a daily  
paper at Memphis, to be called The Confed-  
erate States. It is manifest the first issue is not  
to appear until the conclusion of the war, but  
so warm is the zeal in behalf of our cause,  
and so confident the hopes of its early tri-  
umph, that the captain, that he has thus  
early arranged for the establishment of a  
grand national organ, to be named in honor  
of the new Confederacy, and dedicated to the  
development of its greatest grandeur and best  
interest.

This action will doubtless be regarded by  
those less sanguine in their feelings, than the  
able and hopeful projector of the enterprise,  
as somewhat premature, but to the clear eye  
of patriotic faith as looked through by Capt.  
Bard, the day is not far distant, when the  
captured lands and cities of our Southern do-  
main will be restored to their rightful own-  
ers, and refugees and wanderers returned to  
their old habitations and homes.

The unwavering support which Capt. Bard  
throughout our trying struggle has constan-  
ly lent to the Government and cause, will in-  
sure for his undertaking the warm support of  
all co-laborers, while the ardent zeal and en-  
larged liberality with which it is designed to  
conduct his publication, will be most apt to  
cap the adventure with honor and success.

May the glorious consummation of our in-  
dependence give to the exalted endeavor we  
have spoken of a rapid and brilliant fulfill-  
ment, is our earnest wish and happy expec-  
tation.—Salem Dispatch.

[For The Confederate.]  
THOMASVILLE, March 20, 1864.  
Messrs. Editors:—I am glad to see that  
you have taken such a firm stand in defence  
of our present worthy Chief Magis-  
trate, Z. B. Vance, and trust that you and  
all others who have the interest and welfare  
of our beloved State and Confederacy at  
heart, will rally to his support, and never re-  
lax your efforts until he is again elected to  
that high and honorable position. He has  
proved himself a patriot and statesman, and  
will worthily support every loyal man and  
true lover of his country, and I sincerely  
hope that the patriotic people of all classes  
will rally around him and re-elect him by an  
overwhelming majority. I had hoped that,  
as we were engaged in a great struggle for  
our liberty and independence, all the  
energies of our people of every class would  
be directed to that way, and that parties and  
things of minor importance would give way  
to the one great and important object of try-  
ing to secure as speedily as possible those  
much desired blessings. Instead of that,  
however, it seems that we are destined  
to have a hot political contest this sum-  
mer, in order to preserve the old ship  
of State from falling into the hands of  
one who, many of us think, is not so well  
qualified to guide her through the perils of  
the storm as our present commander-in-chief.  
I confess I can see no reason or justification  
for this state of things. We have as good a  
Governor as could be found anywhere in the  
Confederacy, one who has shown himself  
abundantly capable for the position, and who  
is as true as steel to all our interests, who has  
done as much or more than any other man  
could do to advance the best interests of his  
State and our glorious young Confederacy. I  
see no reason why we should throw him aside  
after having served us so faithfully, and pick  
up any other man—particularly one whose  
past history gives us no guarantee that he will  
more faithfully fill the duties of the office  
than the present incumbent. I trust, Messrs.  
Editors, that you will continue in the good  
work, and that when the day of election comes  
the rallying cry from the mountains to the  
seaboard may be for Vance and victory, and  
that we may roll up such a majority for him  
as shall forever silence and put to shame all  
agitators. Yours, &c., JUSTICE.

Correspondence of The Confederate.  
CAMP OF THE 28TH N. C. INF.,  
March 25th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As nothing is ever said  
of this regiment in the papers of the State  
except the Standard, I fear the people will  
conclude that its members are onlookers of  
the foul doctrine advocated by that sheet, but  
they are far from such pollution, and I think  
they will show it, in the coming gubernatorial  
election. Our noble Governor is now in the  
army, and we expect him to address us as soon  
as the weather will permit, and I am fully as-  
sured that he will receive the hospitalities that  
are incident to camp. It is through our de-  
signing purpose that he is visiting the army, but  
in response to a hearty invitation that has been  
extended to him. We have read with won-  
der and admiration his speech delivered at  
Wilkesborough. It is a masterpiece of elo-  
quence, worthy of any statesman of our age,  
and we are anxious that he should, in his ad-  
mirable manner, set forth the true condition  
of our national affairs to us. I think the  
Holden stock is fast depreciating in the army,  
and I hope that it may soon be greatly un-  
der par—that Holden may soon be as "a dead  
duck in the pit," and his doctrine be num-  
bered among the "things that were." We  
all want the Confederate to continue chasing  
this "Silver Gray" until he is "put up"  
when his howl may be heard no more, to  
delude and distract the public mind in North  
Carolina. His foul insinuations have had their  
W. W. Holden has completely buried him-  
self in infamy, in the eyes of all good and true  
men; and his name will be handed down to  
posterity as the basest of traitors, ever ready  
and willing to sacrifice principles, and even  
his country, for self aggrandizement. Let him  
run as a candidate for the gubernatorial  
chair, and his death as a political huckster is  
too certain to admit of a civil.

Our regiment is now well clothed and shod,  
in fine spirits, and all show a determination  
to be free or die struggling for their freedom.  
Every one seems buoyant and hopeful, con-  
fident of our final success, and determined to  
rival their valorous deeds of former days. If  
the people at home will stand firm and meet  
the demands made upon their patriotism with  
that firmness that the soldiers in the field do  
determine among themselves to make no con-  
cessions, and ask no favors from that enemy  
who threatens our very existence—present-  
ing a bold and determined front to them,  
whose touch is tantamount to a death tread  
is pollution, showing to the world the justness  
of our cause, and our resolve to be free, then  
our success is sure. We must meet the enemy  
boldly and defiantly. He is now putting forth  
his utmost energies to crush us, his treasures  
both of men and money are about expended;  
his most desperate assault is to be made during  
the coming summer. Then let us meet him  
determinedly, boldly, defiantly, relying im-  
plicitly upon the strong arm of a just God, a  
id with the cry of the ensuing campaign peace  
and independence are ours. UNUS.

[For The Confederate.]  
Meeting of Citizens of Anson County.  
At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of  
Anson county at the court house in Wade-  
boro, on the 19th, March 1864, Alex. Little  
Esq., was called to the chair, and H. A. Crawford  
appointed Sec'y. When the following pre-  
amble and resolutions were unanimously  
adopted.

"WE, the undersigned, are desirous of having amongst  
us the two gentlemen who are understood to be  
candidates for the office of Governor of the State, to  
wit, Gov. Z. B. Vance, and W. W. Holden Esq., and  
hear them discuss the issues that may be before  
the people in said election. Therefore,  
Resolved, That the chairman appoint a com-  
mittee of three to address said candidates, jointly  
inviting them to visit this county at such time  
as may suit their mutual convenience, during the  
campaign, and would respectfully suggest Tuesday  
after the second Monday in April, (it being the  
time of our county court.)  
Resolved, That these proceedings, be sent to the  
N. C. Argus and to the Confederate for publi-  
cation, and that the Fayetteville Observer, be re-  
quested to copy.  
Pursuant to the first resolution, the chair  
appointed Dr. E. F. Ashe, G. B. Threlkild,  
and J. R. Hargrave, as the committee and,  
on motion the meeting adjourned.  
ALEX. LITTLE, CHAIRMAN.  
H. A. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

THOMAS FOUND.—Flake's (Texas) Bulletin  
has been informed that, within the past  
two weeks, several thousand doubloons have  
been found by different soldiers in the sand  
hills East of Galveston, while at work level-  
ling those sand hills by military orders. The  
Bulletin also learns from merchants that many  
doubloons have very recently been brought in  
by soldiers to exchange for other currency or  
Confederate currency. It is surmised that  
the lucky finders have struck some of Lafitte's  
treasure, and we should not be surprised if  
more will yet be found as the work progresses.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.  
Entered according to act of Congress in the year  
1863, by J. S. THOMPSON, in the Clerk's office  
of the District Court of the Confederate States  
for the Northern District of Georgia.

## Later from the North.

Onyxes C. H., March 21.  
Yankee papers of the 27th have been received  
here. They confirm the account of the capture of  
a company of Yankee cavalry at Wingfield, in  
Kansas.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation defining his  
amnesty proclamation. He says the amnesty only  
applies to persons at large, and free from arrest,  
confinement or distress, who shall take the oath  
with a view to restoring peace and establishing  
national authority. Prisoners are therefore ex-  
cluded from the amnesty, but may, like all other  
offenders, apply to the President for clemency.

Alexandria, La., was surrendered to Admiral  
Porter on the 10th, without opposition.

The Fort Du Russey prisoners have arrived at  
New Orleans.

Gen. Banks left New Orleans for the South on  
the 19th.

Four hundred Federal cavalry are reported to  
have been captured by the rebels, at Union City,  
Tennessee, on the 24th.

Owen Lovejoy, a member of Congress from  
Illinois is dead.

Nine French frigates are lying at the mouth of  
the Rio Grande, and the attack on Matanzas is  
daily expected.

The Washington Chronicle says Grant's policy  
should be to keep moving on the enemy's track,  
and fondly hopes that the 4th of July, 1864, will be  
more renowned than the 4th July, 1863.